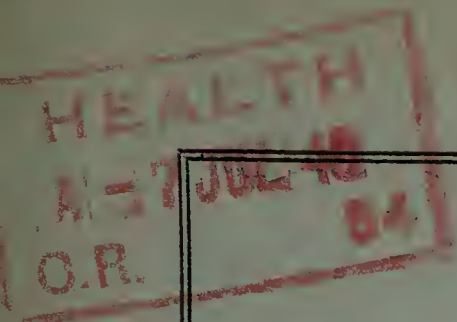


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TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

Year Ending 31st December, 1947

TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :
E. D. ALLEN-PRICE, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor :
L. J. SHEPHERD, M.R.S.I.,
Cert. of Meat and Foods, etc.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :
T. PYKE, M.R.S.I.,
Cert. of Meat and Foods, etc.

Public Health Clerk :
MISS M. J. BODDY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,


It is my duty to submit to you an annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

The general health of the district throughout the year remained good.

Your district is fortunate in possessing very great natural beauty ; and the diversity of geographic conditions—varying from luxuriant river valleys via rapidly moving streams to the uninhabited central massif of Dartmoor—all of which is a great attraction to visitors seeking recuperation from the city's toil.

Chief Industries

Geography, geology and climate have decreed from time immemorial that the chief industry is agriculture with the usual ancillaries. It is then well to remember, when planning for the future, that progress must, of necessity, follow lines already laid down, and not to endeavour to create an artificial urbanisation which cannot rest on a stable basis.



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SECTION A

GENERAL

The births showed a considerable increase over previous years and the birth rate compares very favourably with England and Wales. The infantile mortality, which is a good index of civilised care, is less than that for the country as a whole.

The deaths recorded were somewhat higher than usual, but it will be seen from the table that the vast majority of people lived to a ripe old age. As regards the causes of deaths, it will be seen that about two-thirds died from diseases of the heart or blood vessels ; which doubtless is the result of the wear and tear of life. The new science of Gerontology may, in the future, do much to ameliorate this premature ageing of the people. At the present time, however, much could be done for these ageing and retired people by providing small residences near to village amenities where an undue tax on their remaining energy would not be too heavily tried.

General Statistics

Area (in acres)	151,616
Population—1931 Census	15,149
Estimated Population—Mid 1947	14,710
Parishes	24
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,350
Rateable Value	£88,417
Product of Penny Rate	£368
Loan Debt	£129,396

Vital Statistics

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births	133	135	268
Legitimate	127	127	
Illegitimate	6	8	
<i>England and Wales</i>			
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	18.2		20.5
Still Births	5		
Still Birth Rate	18.8		0.50
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	107	109	216
Death Rate per 1,000 population ..	14.7		12.0
Deaths from Maternal Causes ..	Nil		1.17
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	9		
Infantile Mortality	34		41.0

The 216 deaths of residents were made up as follows :—

INFECTIOUS CAUSES :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	5
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	3

GENERAL CAUSES :

Cancer	..	..	..	..	51
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	34
Arterio Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	28
Senility	..	..	..	..	25
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	21
Congenital Causes	..	..	..	..	6
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	5
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	4
Gastric Ulcer	..	..	..	..	3
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	3
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2
Disease of Liver	..	..	..	..	2
Pernicious Anaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide	..	..	..	..	1
Other Violent Causes	..	..	..	..	6
All Other Causes	..	..	..	..	9
					<hr/> 216 <hr/> <hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	4
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage Disease of New-born	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	1
Marasmus	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 9 <hr/> <hr/>

Age of Death Table

<i>Age at Death</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Infants	under	1	year	..	4	5
1—	5	..	..	..	1	—
5—	15	..	..	..	1	1
15—	25	..	..	..	4	—
25—	35	..	..	..	3	2
35—	45	..	..	..	1	4
45—	55	..	..	..	7	6
55—	65	..	..	..	14	12
65—	75	..	..	..	33	28
75	and	over	..	..	39	51
					107	109
					107	109
Total	..	..	..	..	..	216

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

The general provisions of the health services remained as reported in previous years.

During the year the County Council submitted schemes for the implementation of part three of the National Health Service Act, 1946. On study of the proposals it was found that the intention of the Health Authority was to completely centralise the administration in Exeter which, in the opinion of many, would aggravate an already unsatisfactory state of affairs. After much deliberation the district authorities decided unanimously to appeal for delegation of these powers, and these discussions are still continuing.

For the Preventive Medical Services to work properly and efficiently, it is essential that the environmental and personal services should be integrated. This, in the opinion of the writer, can only be achieved by one senior officer stationed locally who can deal with situations, as they arise, on the spot. The question is, therefore, to whom are these important functions to be delegated? It appears that the machinery for decentralisation is not yet in existence. What appears to be necessary first is the creation of a new authority, either by amalgamation or federation, which would be intermediate in population and financial resources between the present too small district and the unwieldy County. If some such arrangement as this could be agreed upon, the Preventive Medical Services could be organised as a whole on a local basis; with a great increase of efficiency, as much over-lapping, at present inseparable from the two tier system, would be eliminated.

Hospital Accommodation.—There is no general hospital within the Rural District, but good use is made of the splendid services offered by the Tavistock Hospital. Special and very serious cases are catered for in Plymouth.

Maternity Accommodation.—This is sadly lacking, but as a result of joint action by your Council and the Urban, arrangements have been agreed upon to convert two large semi-detached houses in Whitchurch, Tavistock, into a Maternity Unit. From the perusal of plans recently submitted, the home, when established, will be in all respects most suitable for this purpose.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

In accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Health, dated 31st December, 1947, an attempt has been made to give a detailed parochial account of the water supply situation in your 24 parishes. It will be seen that the south-easterly parishes have a piped supply from the Plymouth Reservoir, and can be considered as adequately provided for. (See Table at end of report.)

The North Devon Water Board, who are now the Statutory suppliers of water for the Northern Territory of the District, that is the parishes north-west of a line from Peter Tavy to Gulworthy, have commenced operations on the West Ockment intake and are starting shortly on the reservoir at Prewley Down, Sourton, and it is hoped that mains will soon be laid to these parishes where there is a dire necessity for a proper supply of potable water. Many of the dipping wells, and even other supplies, which are now looked upon as adequate, will be condemned immediately the pure water is available.

It is a surprising fact that fewer complaints are received where the supply is quantitatively most deficient than from those parishes which may be described as borderline cases. Presumably what the people have never had they do not miss.

Due to the long dry spell of exceptionally fine weather during the summer of 1947 a drought was inevitable. The parishes chiefly affected were—Brentor, Bere Alston, Mary Tavy, and, to a lesser degree, Lifton, Peter Tavy and Horrabridge. It is interesting to note that the automatic electrical pumping apparatus at Bere Alston proved a great success, and although, in common with other parishes, it was not necessary to cut off the water during certain hours, the supply was never exhausted and was better than in many previous years.

Brentor proved to be a problem, the natural springs ran dry and the flow of the auxiliary supply was insufficient to work the hydrostat. This difficulty was overcome by fixing a pump to operate direct into the rising main. This method needed constant attention, but the results were very satisfactory.

The difficulties caused through the lack of reservoirs of adequate size cannot be over emphasized. It is hoped that the supply from the North Devon Water Board will obviate this difficulty in many parishes, unfortunately this will not affect Bere Alston, Horrabridge and Princetown. With regard to Princetown much complaint is received from time to time about inadequacy of supply. In this respect it must be pointed out that the town already uses more than its entitlement based on ordinary standards, and any shortage is undoubtedly due to wastage by the Prison inmates or the general public. Your Medical Officer does not recommend any augmentation of their supply in the immediate future.

The purity of the water supply is a more pleasing picture. Of 28 samples taken, 6 were for possible new supplies. Two of these taken from Down House Farm, Meadwell, were unsatisfactory and the possibilities were not pursued. The remaining four proved satisfactory. One sample taken from an existing supply at Meadwell Village was unsatisfactory and new pipe lines were laid in the gathering ground. Repeat samples proved satisfactory. Another unsatisfactory sample was taken from Lamerton which necessitated the cleansing of the pipe lines and raising the sides of the intake chamber above the surface of the surrounding land. Here again repeat samples were satisfactory. All the remaining samples returned satisfactory analyses.

Drainage and Sewerage

No new works of sewerage or sewage disposal plants were carried out, but the existing systems receive constant supervision. All were thoroughly cleansed and minor repairs executed, and in addition regular maintenance was upheld throughout the year. 21 new septic tanks of modern design were installed for private houses in the Rural area without main sewerage.

As reported last year there are innumerable instances of defective sanitation throughout the district which are at the present time isolated and not giving rise to any major nuisance. When, however, the water begins to pour through the Water Board's mains, these isolated instances of insanitary conditions will, unless urgent action is taken, lead to serious danger to the public health. The Council are therefore recommended to consider schemes in the immediate future for properly sewerage all the larger villages. This particularly applies to Mary Tavy.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Many complaints, especially those concerned with Housing, Milk Production and Water Supplies were personally investigated by your Medical Officer.

Below is a table recording outside work carried out by the Inspectors :—

Nuisances investigated and dealt with ..	..	427
Water Supplies—new and repaired ..	..	52
Visits in connection with water supplies ..	..	416
Water Samples submitted .. ..	..	28
Premises disinfected .. ..	..	19
Premises disinfested .. ..	..	3
Tests <i>re</i> new and re-laid drains ..	..	68
Visits <i>re</i> Building Licences .. ..	..	657
Visits to Buildings <i>re</i> works in progress ..	..	585
Number of Plans submitted .. ..	..	97
Visits in connection therewith ..	..	319
Visits of Sites, etc., <i>re</i> Post-War Housing ..	..	193
Visits to Shops .. ..	..	320
New Septic Tank Installations .. ..	..	21
Visits <i>re</i> Petroleum Licences .. ..	..	5
Visits <i>re</i> Sale of Ice Cream .. ..	..	22
Visits <i>re</i> Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ..	..	292
Miscellaneous Visits .. ..	..	695

Factories Act, 1937

1. Inspections.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	11	11	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	32	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises ..	8	6	Nil	Nil
<i>Total</i>	59	49	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	—	—	Nil
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
Unreasonable temperature..	—	—	—	—	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ..	2	2	—	—	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	6	6	—	—	Nil
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	Nil
Total ..	17	17	—	—	Nil

3. Outwork.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Number of Outworkers in August, list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>
Wearing Apparel } Making, etc.	5

Weather

As a matter of particular interest to farmers the Meteorological Report from the Tavistock Observatory is included.

The report applies generally to the district with, the exception of the Princetown region which has climatic conditions peculiar to itself.

The Meteorologist supplied the following statistics for the year :—

Height above sea level 457 feet in Stevenson Screen.

Latitude, 50.33 N. ; Longitude, 4.10 W.

The total amount of rain was 40.97 ins.

The total number of rainy days was 187.

The average amount of rain is 3.41 ins.

The greatest fall was 35.7 mms. (1.4 ins.) on the 12th March.

RAINFALL FOR 1947

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total Depth in Inches</i>	<i>Greatest Fall in 24 Hours</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Rainy Days</i>
January	4.9	24.6	5th	15
February	0.8	9.1	2nd	8
March	8.2	35.7	12th	26
April	3.0	20.0	5th	16
May	3.3	17.1	17th	17
June	4.0	21.1	28th	15
July	2.9	29.2	20th	15
August	0.76	3.9	3rd	7
September ..	2.76	15.2	12th	12
October	2.43	27.2	22nd	11
November ..	3.72	14.0	14th	26
December ..	4.2	17.5	4th	19
	<hr/> 40.97 <hr/>			<hr/> 187 <hr/>

Schools

All the 21 schools in the Rural District were visited several times during the year either to investigate cases of infectious disease, immunisation of the children or in answer to sanitary complaints.

The children are generally very healthy and cases of uncleanness are much rarer than of yore. Practically all the schools now have arrangements for the children to have a hot mid-day meal, either cooked at the school canteen or delivered in hot boxes from the central kitchen in Tavistock. This is a wonderful improvement on the days when the staple meal was a potato pasty washed down with water.

SECTION D

HOUSING

During the year all building for private enterprise, except for isolated cases wholly concerned with Agriculture, was frozen. A start was made on the building of several houses for the Council, but only two reached completion, namely at the Binkham Hill Estate, Yelverton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum.

Repairs to existing Council Houses proved heavy, but the numerous complaints were dealt with systematically and many long standing defects were remedied.

Numerous applications were received for maintenance licences for privately owned houses, far in excess of the premitted ceiling of £400 per week sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. Great discretion was necessary to weed out or pare down unnecessary expenditure, and it is felt that the time taken to carry out the directions of the Ministry in this respect is a severe encroachment on the normal Public Health work.

Temporary Dwellings—Crapstone

During the early part of the year the Air Ministry offered hutments, which had been erected for the Harrowbeer Aerodrome, to the Council.

On inspection of the sites it was considered that a number of these would lend themselves to adaptation. The Chief Sanitary Inspector prepared very admirable plans, based on the layout of the American prefabricated dwellings, which were acceptable to the Ministry of Health. Work on adaptation was reasonably speedy and thirty-three temporary dwellings, with modern conveniences, have been completed at a low cost. The following schedule sets out the huts :—

- 21 Self-Contained Units—2 bedrooms, kitchen, dining-room, bath-room and indoor closet.
- 19 Self-Contained Units—as above, but with water closet out of doors.
- 2 Picket Huts for single person—1 bedroom, 1 general room.
- 1 Double Hut converted for Agricultural Worker with three bedrooms, kitchen and dining-room.

So far the tenants have expressed their satisfaction with their homes.

The following tables give the present position as regards Council Houses in the Rural District. Roughly there is one Council House to fourteen inhabited dwellings.

COUNCIL HOUSES IN THE TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT 1947

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Number of Houses</i>	<i>Total Number in Parish</i>
Bere Ferrers	Bere Alston ..	50	
	Bere Ferrers ..	4	54
Bradstone	—	—	—
Brentor	Brentor ..	10	10
Buckland Monachorum	Buckland ..	14	
	Horrabridge ..	16	
	Yelverton ..	2	32
Coryton	—	—	—
Dunterton	—	—	—
Kelly	—	—	—
Lamerton	Lamerton ..	10	10
Lewtrenchard	—	—	—
Lifton	Lifton ..	16	16
Lydford	Lydford ..	4	
	Princetown ..	14	18
Marystowe	—	—	—
Mary Tavy	Mary Tavy ..	14	14
Meavy	Meavy ..	4	4
Milton Abbot	Chillaton ..	8	8
Peter Tavy	Peter Tavy ..	8	8
Sampford Spiney ..	Sampford Spiney	4	4
Sheepstor	—	—	—
Stowford	—	—	—
Sydenham Damarel ..	—	—	—
Tavistock Hamlets ..	—	—	—
Thrushelton	Lobhill ..	2	2
Walkhampton	Horrabridge ..	14	
	Walkhampton	16	30
Whitchurch	—	—	—
Grand Total			210

COUNCIL HOUSES—1948 PROGRAMME

<i>Parish</i>		<i>Village</i>		<i>Number of Houses to be Built</i>	<i>Proposed Site Number</i>
Brentor ..	..	Brentor ..	..	2	Ord. No. 283
Bere Ferrers ..	..	Bere Alston ..	..	20	Ord. No. 1327
Lydford ..	..	Lydford ..	..	4	Ord. No. 86
		Princetown ..	..	6	Ord. No. 210
Mary Tavy ..	..	Mary Tavy ..	..	6	Ord. Nos. 508 and 508A
Peter Tavy ..	..	Peter Tavy ..	..	6	Ord. No. 480
Walkhampton ..	..	Horrabridge ..	..	8	Ord. No. 206
		Walkhampton ..	..	6	Ord. No. 1174
		Total		58	

1948 PROGRAMME—Carried forward from 1947

Brentor ..	..	Brentor ..	..	2	Ord. No. 208
Buckland Monachorum		Yelverton	..	2	Ord. No. 1374
Kelly ..	..	Kelly ..	..	2	Ord. No. 89
Lifton ..	..	Lifton ..	..	18	Ord. No. 754
Marystowe ..	..	Marystowe ..	..	4	Ord. No. 648
Whitchurch ..	..	Grenofen ..	..	8	Ord. No. 1174
		Total ..	..	36	

GRAND TOTAL : 94

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

There are 233 producers of milk in the Rural District of whom 33 have designated licences and 157 are engaged in the retail trade. The responsibility for registration and supervision of producers still remains under the dual control of your Council and the County Council with the usual anomalies associated with dichotomous responsibility.

It will be seen from the accompanying table that there is very little difference in the percentage of failures between the designated and ordinary milk supply. This test is really a means of assessing the keeping quality of the milk, or a rough guide as to the quantity of filth in it. It is therefore, on first thoughts, surprising that the designated producers, having complied with the requirements of the County Council as regards premises—water supply, sterilisation equipment, and so on, cannot put up a better show. It must, however, be remembered that amongst the true agrarian there is a tradition in the working of the farm which experience has shown gives the best results.

At the present time milk has become a highly prized commercial product, and the economic magnet has drawn a number of non-agrarians into the industry whose capital has put on a fine exhibit of premises and equipment, but who, having no traditional knowledge and only a dangerous smattering of science, are producing an article which does not comply with normal standards of cleanliness. One case in point was a Tuberculin Attested producer who failed thirteen out of fifteen cleanliness tests, and, as far as the writer knows, no action was taken by the Licensing Authority to ask him why he should continue to hold his licence.

It should be remembered that the acquisition of a Tuberculosis free herd is the beginning of milk production and not, as some people seem to think, the ending of all further trouble. There should be only one standard of milk and that should be pure and free from germs of disease.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Total Number</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
	<i>Samples</i>	<i>Taken</i>		
Tuberculin Tested	..	73	59	14
Accredited	..	181	122	59
Pasteurised School	..	16	14	2
Accredited School	..	3	3	—
Ordinary School	..	18	9	9
Ordinary	..	34	28	6
		<u>325</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>90</u>

158 Visits were paid to farms in the district.

Meat

The meat supply continued to come from the Town Abattoir, and was duly inspected there.

By permission of the Town Council the following table of inspections is submitted :—

Meat Inspection

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Total No. Inspected	1729	1223	438	1617	9283
Percentage of whole carcasses affected with Tuberculosis	.64%	4.74%	.23%	.18%	—
Percentage of whole carcasses affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	.52%	4.01%	.46%	2.1%	2.41%
Percentage of organs or parts affected with Tuberculosis	11.4%	22.9%	8.9%	—	—
Percentage of organs or parts affected with diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis	91.49%	81.93%	9.82%	2.35%	47.51%
Total number of animals killed					14,290
Total number of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis ..					73
Total number of carcasses condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis					318
Total number of organs or parts affected with Tuberculosis					516
Total number of organs or parts affected with diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis					7,076
					7,983

In addition to the meat condemned at the Slaughterhouse, 1,140 lbs. of corned beef and mutton were condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Pannier Market.

Other Foodstuffs

Tinned foods and other foodstuffs which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption at various shops and stores within the Rural District are as follows :

Foodstuffs

Meat-Hindquarter : English	..	..	142 lbs.	Bone Taint
Bacon	..	..	45 lbs.	Decomposed
Cake	..	..	14 lbs.	Mould
Oranges	..	..	26 lbs.	Decomposed
Lemons	..	..	8½ lbs.	Decomposed

Canned Goods

Dried Milk	254	} Pierced, Decomposed or Blown
Other Milk	..	..	..	..	26
Fruit	..	..	..	..	5
Jam	..	..	..	..	20
Meat	..	..	..	..	19
Soups	..	..	..	..	15
Fish	..	..	..	..	57
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	26

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

It will be seen from the accompanying tables that your district was fortunate in not having any epidemic of the major infectious diseases. Measles and Whooping Cough were fairly prevalent.

Infantile Paralysis. Six cases of this disease occurred in the Autumn, and four of them have been left with varying degrees of paralysis. All efforts to trace the source of the infection were a failure. The cases occurred, apart from two cases in one family at Peter Tavy, at about six miles distance from one another. A complicated return was completed on these cases for the Medical Research Council.

The notifiable diseases do not give anything like a proper picture of the conditions, undoubtedly infectious, which occur in a neighbourhood. In order to try to throw some light on this subject a society, known as the Tavistock and District Epidemiological Society, was formed in the Autumn. The society consists of the practising doctors in the area, with Dr. Moore, a bacteriologist of the Medical Research Council and Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and the Medical Officer of Health, whose office is used to disseminate information amongst the doctors.

As a first result of our enquiries it was found that Infectious Mononucleosis was quite widespread, and that several members of the same family became infected one after the other. Another condition which usually goes under the generic name of Gastric Influenza, can definitely, on clinical grounds, be split up into at least three clinical entities—giddiness and vomiting, vomiting only, which is frequently mistaken for food poisoning as is the first, and vomiting and diarrhoea, for which no chemical or bacteriological cause can be found. It appears that these conditions come into the class of virus infections and need much further elucidation. It is hoped that the future will hold out success to our researches.

The Tavistock Urban Council kindly allowed the association to use the Council Chamber free of charge.

Diphtheria.—One case of diphtheria occurred—a young woman age 36.

Diphtheria Immunisation proceeded successfully during the year, and the accompanying table sets out the percentages of those immunised under a parochial basis. At the end of the year forty-eight per cent of the children under five years of age, and seventy-four per cent of the children between the ages of five and fifteen had completed a full course of immunisation.

The method of approach is, to parents of children under five by post at one year and periodically thereafter when the schools are visited, and school children through the schools. It can safely be assumed that if a child is not immunised it is not through any lack of suggestion from this office. It is with much regret that neither the Ministry or the County Council have seen fit to make use of this elaborate organisation which has only come about by years of effort.

In your district immunisation has been in operation for a number of years and the results have been extremely satisfactory. Since the commencement of this procedure only isolated cases have occurred and most of these have been in young adults who have not been treated. It is interesting to note that the provisions in Section 26 of the Health Act requiring medical practitioners to be given facilities for immunisation, have been anticipated here by several years. In spite of this over 90% of the inoculations have been done by your Medical Officer.

The decision of the County Council, in exercising their prerogative, to centralise this procedure in Exeter, 40 miles away, should, in the opinion of your Medical Officer, be resisted to the utmost in the public interest.

Tuberculosis

Twenty-four cases of Pulmonary and two cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Five deaths were recorded from the former.

At the end of the year 95 cases of Tuberculosis remained on the register and are set out below :—

<i>Pulmonary</i>					<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>				
Males	..	..	..	46	Males	..	..	..	6
Females	..	..	..	41	Females	..	..	..	2
TOTAL :					95				

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and Council for the ready hearing I have received at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. ALLEN-PRICE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Infectious Diseases notified by Medical Practitioners during year ending 31st December, 1947

[illegible]

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED FULL COURSE OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
TO YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1947

PARISH	UNDER ONE YEAR		ONE YEAR		TWO YEARS		THREE YEARS		FOUR YEARS		FIVE-NINE YEARS		TEN-FIFTEEN YEARS	
	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.
Bere Ferrers ..	—%	24	29%	24	46%	24	61%	38	68%	22	76%	134	73%	98
Bradstone ..	—	—	—%	1	50%	2	100%	1	100%	1	33%	3	100%	6
Brentor ..	—%	2	25%	12	10%	10	50%	6	75%	4	91%	23	86%	35
Buckland Monachorum	—%	32	13%	45	53%	38	59%	44	70%	46	67%	169	65%	120
Coryton ..	—%	2	33%	3	80%	5	50%	2	—	—	100%	8	100%	3
Dunterton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50%	2	—%	2
Kelly ..	—%	5	50%	4	100%	3	67%	3	100%	2	100%	8	100%	6
Lamerton ..	—%	8	22%	9	73%	11	75%	8	86%	7	88%	34	90%	42
Lewtrenchard ..	—%	2	50%	4	67%	9	67%	9	67%	6	84%	31	63%	38
Lifton ..	—%	8	29%	7	50%	8	70%	20	100%	7	88%	49	91%	43
Lydford ..	—%	24	57%	14	68%	31	63%	19	68%	19	80%	123	86%	87
Marystowe ..	—%	4	—%	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—%	2	—	—

PARISH	UNDER ONE YEAR		ONE YEAR		TWO YEARS		THREE YEARS		FOUR YEARS		FIVE-NINE YEARS		TEN-FIFTEEN YEARS	
	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.	Per-centage Immsd.	Esti-mated Popln.
Mary Tavy	—%	15	—%	14	25%	4	47%	15	88%	8	71%	62	68%	50
Meavy ..	—%	11	50%	4	50%	6	73%	11	83%	6	65%	26	69%	13
Milton Abbot ..	—%	8	50%	6	80%	10	67%	15	89%	9	98%	36	95%	59
Peter Tavy ..	—%	7	—%	3	50%	8	100%	3	50%	6	83%	29	92%	36
Sampford Spiney	—%	2	—%	2	—%	1	—	—	50%	4	17%	6	50%	4
Sheepstor ..	—%	1	—%	1	50%	2	100%	1	100%	1	100%	8	90%	10
Stowford ..	—%	6	50%	4	50%	6	20%	5	—%	3	84%	19	100%	11
Sydenham Damarel ..	—%	4	100%	1	—	—	—	—	100%	2	92%	13	67%	6
Tavistock Hamlets ..	—%	10	9%	11	50%	14	53%	17	70%	10	51%	70	67%	82
Thrushelton ..	—%	2	—%	3	—	—	—%	1	—	—	100%	2	—	—
Walkhampton ..	—%	5	25%	4	75%	4	75%	4	50%	2	87%	15	100%	24
Whitchurch ..	—%	24	33%	27	50%	30	67%	15	64%	28	86%	84	88%	81

TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT

Infectious Diseases notified from Schools during year ending 31st December, 1947

<i>School</i>	<i>Chicken Pox</i>	<i>Impetigo</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Mumps</i>	<i>Ringworm</i>	<i>Influenza</i>	<i>German Measles</i>
Bere Alston	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brentor	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckland Monachorum	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coryton	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chillaton	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
Horrabridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	2
Kelly	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Lamerton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewdown	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Lifton	—	—	8	1	1	2	—	—
Lydford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mary Tavy	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meavy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton Abbot	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Princetown	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Stowford	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	47	2	38	17	1	2	4	3

TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

PARISH	Whether the water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality, (b) in quantity.	Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply; if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses	Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analyses.	Action in respect of any form of contamination.	Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains—(a) direct to the houses, (b) by means of stand pipes.
BERE FERRERS	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Piped Supply. No Treatment. Analysis Satis.	With regard to this question, all the moorland waters are plumbo-solvent, and many of the well waters also, however, no case of lead poisoning has been reported or discovered for a number of years.	Reservoir fenced and covered.	Population .. 1852 (a) Piped Supply 1100 (b) Stand Pipe 80
BRADSTONE	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	No piped supply. Private Wells only.		None.	Population .. 140 No Public Supply.
BRENTOR	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Piped supply. No Treatment. Analysis Satis.		Covered Reservoir and fenced.	Population .. 478 (a) 168 (b) 48
BUCKLAND MONACHORUM	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Piped supply. Part T.R.D.C. Part Plymouth C.B. Analyses made by Plymouth.		Fencing covered Reservoirs.	Population .. 3150 (a) 2650 (b) 40
CORYTON	(a) Yes. (b) Reasonably good.	Wells only. No piped supply.	“	None.	Population .. 125
DUNTERTON	(a) Yes. (b) No.	Private Wells only. No piped supply.	“	None.	Population .. 140
KELLY	(a) Yes. (b) No.	Wells only. No piped supply.	“	None.	Population .. 135
LAMERTON	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Running Shute Wells. 1st Sample Unsatis. Repeat and 2nd Repeat Satis.	“	(a) Well Cleansed. (b) Intake chamber at gathering ground raised.	Population .. 597 (a) Nil (b) 160 Shute ..
LEW TRENCHARD	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	No piped supply. Wells only. 1 Public.	“	None.	Population .. 188
LIFTON	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Piped supply. No treatment. Sample Satis.	“	Covered Reservoir and Fencing.	Population .. 919 (a) 400 (b) Pumps .. Nil
LYDFORD	(a) Yes. (b) Pressure poor.	Piped supply. Limestone Chippings for Lydford. Chlorination for Princetown. Samples Satis.	“	Covered Reservoir and Fencing.	Population; Lydford Forest 1206 (a) 420 (b) 120 Lydford Town 312 (a) 150 (b) 50
MARYSTOWE	(a) Yes. (b) Reasonably good.	No piped supply.	“	Covered Reservoir.	Population .. 172
MARY TAVY	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Piped supply. Limestone Chippings Tank. Sample Satis.	“	None.	Population .. 707 (a) 270 (b) 160
MEAVY	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Piped supply. Plymouth C.B. Samples by Plymouth C.B.	“	None.	Population .. 404 (a) 300 (b) Nil
MILTON ABBOT	(a) Yes. (b) Reasonably good.	Piped supply to Chillaton. Private supply (Duke of Bedford) at Milton Abbot. Sample Satis.	“	Reservoir fenced and Covered.	Population .. 724 (a) 380 (b) 150
PETER TAVY	(a) Yes. (b) Reasonably good.	Piped supply.	“	Reservoir fenced and Covered.	Population .. 338 (a) 160 (b) 64
SAMPFORD SPINEY	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Piped supply. Samples Satis.	“	Reservoir fenced and Covered.	Population .. 320 (a) 275 (b) Nil
SHEEPSTOR	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Wells.	“	None.	Population .. 74
STOWFORD	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Wells only.	“	None.	Population .. 289
SYDENHAM DAMAREL	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Private supply. (Duke of Bedford. Public Well.	“	None.	Population .. 205 (a) 70 (b) 70
TAVISTOCK HAMLETS	(a) Yes. (b) Inadequate.	Wells and Private Supply. (Duke of Bedford).	“	None.	Population .. 838 (a) 444 (b) 126
THRUSHELTON	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Wells only.	“	None.	Population .. 259
WALKHAMPTON	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Piped supply. Sample Satis.	“	None.	Population .. 603 (a) 350 (b) Nil
WHITCHURCH	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	Piped supply and Wells.	“	None.	Population .. 718 (a) 350 (b) Nil

